FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ADMIRAL ANAYA SPEAKS AT NAVY DAY CEREMONY

PY171521 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (NA) -- Adm Jorge Anaya, the navy commander in chief, today said that "We do support the Western world, but we support only that Western world that is willing to review its guidelines." He also stated that the international organizations cannot be "the facade behind which the feudalist inclination of the powerful hides itself."

Anaya delivered a speech during the ceremony that was held to mark Navy Day, which was held inside the Libertad Building due to bad weather. The ceremony was attended by the highest-ranking navy officers and civilian personnel, as well as by the chief of the Army General Staff, Gen Jose Vaquero, and of the Air Force General Staff, Brig Gen Juan Garcia.

Thereafter, a religious service was held at the Stella Maris Church [words indistinct] and Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Air Force Commander in Chief Basilio Lami Dozo, and the Navy Commander in Chief himself, Admiral Anaya.

In his speech, Anaya said that "We are the protagonists of an historic event which we neither looked for nor provoked. However, this event has enabled us, the Argentines, as well as all of humanity, to understand the reality of the world in which we live, which no longer allows domination and arrogance."

Anaya made reference to the austerity of the day's commemoration, and also the "permanent silence in the conviction of being alone performing our duty, and of fighting with the living memory of our dead, which wrings our hearts and renews our efforts to win in this just cause."

Anaya noted that "we do support the Western world, but we support only that Western world which is willing to review its guidelines in order that the conduct of the peoples will be again ruled by the true principles of freedom within the framework of Christian philosophy and not by those principles which are distorted by illegitimate economic interests."

"Today, more than ever before, we feel the need for restructuring the international organizations in order for them to be a suitable instrument for the peaceful coexistence of the nations, and not a facade behind which the feudalist inclination of the powerful hides itself," Anaya said.

Anaya added that "When the world cracks down and is afraid to confront our true philosophy of life with the materialist one, Latin America rises young and idealistic, and is capable of becoming the wise renovator of a Western world whose convictions are worn out." "It was this America," he said, "The one that has undoubtedly confiremd to us that our cause is a legitimate one, and that the reason of history and justice are on our side."

Anaya recalled that "not so long ago I counseled serenity, confidence and courage to my subordinates. Today, I reiterate that advice." He said that "through the generous devotion of the entire Argentine nation and together with our army and our air force, the navy is ready to register this 17 May on the pages of its history."

"These are difficult times," he added, "in which pain can break the soul of the weak. We must therefore enliven our spirits and reassert the values of our struggle." Anaya concluded by stressing that "through embracing these principles which are bathed in our blood, we stand up, we proclaim our truth and we march toward victory in order that our offspring will be able to live, because living without God, honor and glory is like dying without a country."

GENERAL LAMI DOZO CONFIRMS AIR FORCE INTACT

PY180032 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2355 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (TELAM) -- Air Force Commander in Chief Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo today assured that the firepower of the air force remains intact, as high as on 1 May. As soon as the position of the British forces is perfectly known and as soon as they are within range of the arms we have, we will launch a massive attack.

Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo made this statement at the Metropolitan Airport upon returning from Comodoro Rivadavia tonight.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON BUENOS AIRES TV

PY141650 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0106 GMT 14 May 82

[Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli interview with journalists Bernardo Neustadt and Mariano Grondona on the "Tiempo Nuevo" program; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Neustadt] In the past, when one met with Amadeo Frugoli it was to discuss politics.

[Grondona] Of course, but are we not going to discuss politics?
[Neustadt] I don't think so.
[Frugoli] Just as you wish.
[Grondona] What did you say?
[Frugoli] Just as you wish.
[Grondona] Well, well, for the most part we will not.
[Neustadt] Yes, for the most part, not because all of a sudden the national defense minister plays a role in the country, he always does, but now more than ever because of the circumstances we are experiencing and in the first place we want information. I have learned about a report issued by the EFE press agency today -- published by a Madrid afternoon newspaper -- on an interview which you granted to Spanish correspondents. Is it true that you refer to the aircraft carrier Hermes in that interview?

[Frugoli] I said that we did not have reliable information on the state of the aircraft carrier Hermes and I also stated that although we could have said that it was seriously damaged we have not done so despite the fact that this statement would be favorable for us. The government has established an inflexible rule regarding the seriousness of the information it releases. Therefore, and since we do not have absolutely reliable information on the condition of the aircraft carrier Hermes, we have not given any official information.

[Grondona] This means that the government only releases information which it has verified.
[Frugoli] That is right, that is right.
[Neustadt] Of course, I can assure you that the public is eager for information on the aircraft carrier. An aircraft carrier cannot simply disappear.
[Grondona] It is eager, more so, to see it.
[Neustadt] Yes, yes.
[Grondona] I do not know.
[Speaker not viewed] Of not wanting to see it.

[Neustadt] -- of not wanting to see it, yes. They are eager but they also want to learn about other things. But an aircraft carrier of that size cannot disappear without anybody knowing whether it is damaged or whether it has sunk or if it still exists. Whether it is true that Admiral Woodward was hurt, because there is also talk that the commander has died.

[Frugoli] Yes, yes, yes.
[Grondona] There is no sign of Admiral Woodward. He does not sign the war dispatches.
[Frugoli] [words indistinct] surprising.
[Neustadt] And Mrs Thatcher has visited the Woodward family, and this is official, to express her condolences maybe?
[Grondona] Yes, yes, that is right.

[Neustadt] This means that you only release the information from the time you are absolutely sure that it happened.

[Frugoli] Of course, this is what makes the information released by the Argentine Government serious and reliable.

[Neustadt] Yes, because you must know, Mr Frugoli, that many people also believe that there must be many English casualties as a result of the attempted landings. So people think that it is a pity that so little is known about this.

[Frugoli] Of course, I believe that this information, which is classified military information, will eventually be well known.

[Grondona] Of course, whatever they say does not mean that they are saying all that is known militarily.

[Frugoli] Of course, there are facts which have been confirmed but that, for military reasons, are not disclosed.

[Neustadt] There is a subject I and Grondona discussed with Pugliese and Triacca. This morning I was moved by the remarks made by General Iglesias in the Washington POST saying: Five words, "sovereignty within a reasonable term." Curiously enough, President Galtieri says the same thing to three British reporters early in the morning in Buenos Aires. I would like to make it clear that to me it seems very good because I know there are others who are very worked up that believe it is not such a good idea. To me it seems sensible. I believe the Malvinas are Argentine and that sovereignty will be won with intelligence. What is the meaning of this; there are people who are distrustful of the negotiations; what is happening? What is the meaning of the words "reasonable term"?

[Frugoli] It means that the issue of sovereignty, the recognition of the sovereign Argentine rights over the Malvinas Islands is not an inevitable prior condition to sit at the negotiation table or, put into legal terminology, this is not a prior mediation procedure. But undoubtedly, the diplomatic negotiations must be the road leading inevitably to the full recognition of Argentine sovereign rights.

[Grondona] In other words, it is not a condition to enter into, but something that will result from, negotiations.

[Frugoli] To reach an objective.

[Neustadt] I get the impression that this is a very elegant manner of giving Mrs Thatcher a way out; to the way she sees this situation at this time. That is, when people are drowning they should not be helped to drown. They should be given a way out.

[Frugoli] A way out.

[Neustadt] I believe this is a moral act because we could have refused to continue negotiations; however, I believe that this is a sort of positive move toward an agreement. Will it be understood that way?

[Frugoli] Let us hope they do understand it. The president has been quite clear about an honorable formula for the two parties leading to a solution of the problem. In this regard I really want the United States to understand the seriousness of the situation and to make efforts aimed at finding a formula for setting the basis for a diplomatic agreement to make a cease-fire possible and recognizing the final transfer of the archipelago of the south to the Argentine Republic, which is actually in its possession, through international law.

[Grondona] Mr Frugoli, in support of this diplomatic situation, what is your actual impression of the military situation? Of the military confrontation with Great Britain, how is that seen or how do you see it?

[Frugoli] Regarding the armed forces, Argentina has a capability which was at first underestimated by Great Britain. The facts are demonstrating that our troops have a high degree of preparedness and operational capability in addition to something which is basic, so important or more important than their operational capability: The full awareness of why and for what they are fighting. It is worth pointing this out because we are inevitably going to defend what is ours; that is, the Malvinas Islands.

[Neustadt] Mr Frugoli, when you were talking about the subsequent recognition by the international community -- those who boycotted us, the European countries, the United States -- you were talking about a period of transition. That is, we have the Malvinas, we have recovered what is ours, now comes what could be called the recognition of the accomplished fact. How is that transition going to be made? With our soldiers in the Malvinas, with a military governor? This should be explained clearly because I believe it is important; he is a military governor and a commander, not just a governor. How is it going to be made?

[Frugoli] Well, this is an issue for diplomatic negotiations. I believe that what the UN secretary general is now doing is trying to get the parties to an area of basic understanding, I would say primarily, and start building the basis of an agreement from there. These are issues which should be discussed during the diplomatic negotiations.

[Neustadt] How about the presence of Gen Vernon Walters, that tall general who was always behind Haig and is also a good friend of Argentina, or at least was. Everything can change. Did you have a chance to meet with him?

[Frugoli] No, I have not had a chance to meet with him. I met him during a previous visit.

[Neustadt] Now then, is his presence as announced by a newspaper today true, because he is one of Reagan's right-hand men?

[Frugoli] Well, I haven't seen him.
[Neustadt] He was here.

[Frugoli] I didn't see him.
[Neustadt] How about the United States' attitude. That is, someone who undertakes good offices -- let us term it an arbiter -- and who, unexpectedly joins the opposite team. What is it all about? Do they want a base on the Malvinas? Are they scared that Argentina will not allow them to install one and that England might allow them, as Mariano [Crondona] has stated, or the other way around?

[Frugoli] The U.S. attitude is really surprising. This is the least that can be said. I think they have made some major mistakes, such as not having fulfilled their international commitments and having supported an extracontinental power with colonialist intentions which is attacking an American country and leaving the Latin American continent's defensive system unprotected. In a country as important as the United States, this is very serious because the entire future of its relationship with Latin America is compromised. The U.S. attitude somewhat contradicts history. Moreover, it is the first time that the United States, through its support, has approved the spilling of American blood. Undoubtedly this violent and so surprising tilt toward one of the parties from an alleged equidistant position causes justified mistrust in the sense that it might have been acting with some preconceived ideas.

[Neustadt] In your opinion, who is our enemy, England or the United States? You come from a political background. You have not renounced it have you?

[Grondona] Of course.

[Neustadt] If you want to discuss politics we can do so.

[Grondona] Let us leave it at that.

[Neustadt] Mr Frugoli, tell me, who do you believe is the enemy, who is the adversary so to speak. Mariano believes that the United States is the adversary and England is the enemy.

[Frugoli] Now then, you will have to allow a small semantic explanation, because I hear a lot about this of the enemy and the adversary. Grammatically speaking there is no difference between enemy and adversary. If we want to give the words a different meaning, that can be done, in the sense that adversaries are those who are confronted while the enemies want to destroy each other. I would say that, undoubtedly, our enemy is Great Britain, because it perpetrated aggression against us in 1833, and only recently when it dispatched a warship to force Argentine workers off of the San Pedro Island. This has compelled the Argentine Government to defend itself from the military viewpoint through the recovery of the Malvinas Islands. Therefore, I have no doubt that England is our enemy.

[Neustadt] Tell me and ...
[Frugoli] If you will allow me ...
[Neustadt] Please do, sorry.

[Frugoli] To be more specific, it is the English Government, because I do not believe that the Argentine people feel they are at war with the English people. Neither do I believe that the English people feel the same about it.

[Grondona] Moreover, there is the Labor Party, whose position is completely different.

[Frugoli] That is why. There have also been artists and various sectors of the public that have categorically voiced their opposition to this hallucinatory, colonialist adventure.

[Neustadt] Now, do you not find it strange that precisely the Conservative Party, which has an almost natural leader such as Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who suddenly -- I do not know how many Conservatives and Liberals termed her the savior of the Western world, the same as Reagan has also been considered as a leader of the Western world [sentence as heard]. In other words, Carter bad, Reagan, good. Do you not find it strange that they should confront Argentina, precisely the country termed by Kissinger, Reagan and Haig as the most pro-Western country there is?

[Frugoli] This is what we cannot understand. As for the British prime minister, it is a major disappointment, of course. But, they have anachronistic intentions and they believe that they will be able to accomplish their objective through force. What worries me most of all is the subject of the United States due to its being such an important country, because the United States is a country whose people are full of virtues. We share common values, concerns, ideas and interests. The United States is a guide to other countries in the free world.

[Neustadt] Besides, it belongs to this part of the world.

[Frugoli] It is located on this continent. Therefore, I reiterate, I strongly wish and hope that the practical sense and political wisdom of the U.S. Government will make it review its position.

[Grondona] There is an article by William Rogers. I do not know if you have seen it.

[Frugoli] Yes, it is a very good one. It is an interview with Kissinger.

[Grondona] And there is also an interview with Kissinger and Rogers in the magazine GENTE.

[Frugoli] Yes, they are very good interviews.

[Grondona] I believe these interviews are positive.

[Frugoli] I liked what Kissinger said, the difference Kissinger made between using force to resolve territorial issues, and acknowledging the Argentine sovereign rights over the Malvinas.

[Grondona] This was a distinction that Reagan and Haig have failed to make.

[Frugoli] I believe that the secret of the U.S. position rested on this distinction. They could very well have maintained that position of principles.

[Words indistinct] for instance, they could have given greater support for the resolution of the consultative meeting of foreign ministers under the legal framework of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. Unfortunately, they have not made this distinction, and at this moment they are supporting an extracontinental colonialist power that is attacking an American country at the cost of seriously alienating itself from the whole American continent.

[Neustadt] You heard about Kissinger. I know about Kissinger's act. The blunder should be handled as an episode in a soap opera. He goes to London -- you probably heard it also -- and produces another script.

[Grondona] That is right.

[Neustadt] He unjustly said that Great Britain is fighting for justice. Fighting for justice! To say that England is fighting for justice, fatherland and honor is unjust. The Argentines who have a cause are the ones fighting for the fatherland, honor and justice. This attracted my attention, so I called a correspondent from a morning newspaper, and he said that the situation with Kissinger is that wherever he goes he carries a different script. I have respect for Kissinger, and that is why it attracted my attention.

There is another theory, Dr Frugoli, saying that if we defeat Great Britain militarily and politically and consequently the United States, we are really seriously hurting the West. I do not believe that, but I have heard that.

[Grondona] It seems that I have heard that.

[Neustadt] Yes, yes. It was here by the way. Do you believe it is so?

[Frugoli] It seems to me that the attitude of Great Britain is indeed seriously hurting the West. Not only is it, I would say, placing in a delicate position the political balance of power in the world, but also it is seriously weakening the NATO defenses. And Great Britain is casting the United States in a role in which the latter will come out as the great loser in this conflict.

[Grondona] The important thing is to note that we are not to blame. We are not responsible for the mistakes they make.

[Frugoli] Of course not; therefore, the argument that we used force to recover our territories, in this case, has no basis in reality.

[Neustadt] A last question on my part. Yesterday, early this morning to be more precise, British reporters asked General Galtieri if he believed that the British would try to land in the Malvinas, but not in a frontal attack. President Galtieri said he believed they would. Considering the fact that you are the defense minister and have information available, what is the real situation at this time? Could there be another attempt?

[Frugoli] Of course. I believe that the president, who has a keen and accurate appreciation of events, has said it just right. It seems to me that the British prime minister is going to have to justify before English public opinion that there was a good reason for sending the fleet to the South Atlantic; therefore, the fleet will have to attempt a desperate landing, a limited military action which is going to be very hard for the English fleet because the Argentine soldiers are very well prepared and ready to fight wherever and whenever necessary and to respond strongly to the British aggression.

[Grondona] Besides, she has hidden losses and she is going to have to confess them eventually, and this is going to be a very delicate political moment.

[Frugoli] It is going to be very hard, very hard for her.

[Grondona] Mr Frugoli, another question, perhaps more general than the one asked by Bernardo. The word scenario is nowadays being used to talk about the future: future scenario. What scenario do you see in this crisis: a long struggle, a long blockade of the Malvinas, a landing with large losses for them and then perhaps a negotiation or a success at the United Nations? Of course I am not asking you to tell us what is going to happen, but what trend do you see ahead? What should we prepare ourselves spiritually for?

[Frugoli] Look, this is a very personal judgment and therefore it has a very relative value because I do not have any knowledge of military strategy. I just use commonsense. I believe that a very intense but not very long military confrontation can take place. In the international field, I believe that there is already in fact a reconsideration of all our foreign relations. As the result of the recovery of our islands, we have discovered that our great friends are the Latin American countries. I believe that we should start thinking of the possibility of a Latin American political bloc through which all nations of South America and Central America, including Mexico, could defend with better effectiveness our legitimate rights in the scenario of world politics.

I believe that the United States, and I reiterate this because I find it very important, will have to review its position, because in contrast to what some U.S. officials have stated, this problem is being felt very deeply by the Latin Americans, and it will not be easily overcome if the United States does not review its position, because it is not just implementing sanctions against Argentina because in its opinion Argentina used violence to settle a territorial dispute.

[Grondona] This is the argument to which it resorts.

[Frugoli] This argument is not in keeping with reality, especially when events occurred as they did. The United States must understand that the entire continent has made the Malvinas its own cause. This is very important.

[Neustadt] First of all, thank you for having shared these minutes with us. Second, by the time you leave this station you will probably hear by radio or television about Reagan's statement in the press conference he just ended, a statement that some observers believe is very important because it was carried by the U.S. television network and it related to the Malvinas conflict andthe U.S. position. People close to the White House said that he was changing his attitude regarding Great Britain.

[Frugoli] I would be very happy. Let us hope so.

[Neustadt] Do not buy anything until you see the product.

[Frugoli] I would be very happy for the basic Western values, which are the ones that really count in this case.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON DOMESTIC, FALKLANDS ISSUES

PY171943 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Maj Gen Alfredo Saint Jean today stated that the Malvinas issue cannot be the only concern, that the country continues its course and continues functioning, and that the swearing in of the Santiago del Estero governor shows that: We are firmly holding the path we have chosen to walk toward the total democratization of the country.

In statements made at the metropolitan airport shortly before leaving for Santiago del Estero where he swore in the new provincial governor, Dr Carlos Alberto Jensen, General Sant Jean asserted that the Malvinas must be the main issue for Argentina, but not the exclusive one. Since it is the main issue, he added, we devote to it our best efforts with the certainity and conviction that the issue will have the outcome we intended: In short, we will have sovereignty over the Malvinas.

When questioned about what he expected would be the conclusions adopted at the meeting which will be held between the UN secretary general and the Argentine and British ambassadors and also at the meetings of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and of the European Economic Community (EEC), the interior minister expressed his hope that they will be such as we have been expecting from the very beginning, that they will be reasonable and consistent with the principles of international law and that they will adopt a more understanding position regarding the Argentine attitude.

Later, returning to the reason for his trip to Santiago del Zstero, he stated: "In this case, we are again replacing a military governor with a civilian governor in such a way as to continue firmly the steps proposed to reach the target we Argentines so eagerly wish."

When he was later questioned on whether he had any information that the U.S. ambassador at large, Gen Vernon Walters, was still in the country, Saint Jean answered: "I really have no information, but I suppose he must have returned home." He then denied that he had held a meeting with the U.S. official. Finally, when he was asked his personal opinion regarding the Malvinas, the interior minister stated: "I have always trusted justice, and this case is unquestionable."

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS SHIP 'SLIGHTLY' DAMAGED

PY171709 Buenos Aires Domestic Service 1700 GMT 17 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 60]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that as a result of the attacks carried out yesterday, the transport ship Bahia Buen Suceso was only slightly damaged, and there were no causalties among its crew. The mentioned ship continues to operate normally.

JOINT STAFF CALLS UK ATTACKS INDISCRIMINATE

PY171957 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1945 GMT 17 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 61]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that as a result of attacks carried out yesterday, 16 May 1982, by British Sea Harrier planes, several installations belonging to the civilian population in Fox Bay were destroyed. A similar event took place in Port Darwin, where a powerful bomb that was dropped very near a house inhabited by civilians did not go off. This shows that the British Air Force attacks its targets without discrimination, seriously endangering the lives and property of the very inhabitants they claim to be protecting.

JOINT STAFF DENIES AIR ATTACK ON HERMES

Hermes Reported on Alert

PY172006 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1848 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Paris, 17 May (TELAM) -- According to a report released by ITV that was received in this capital, the British aircraft carrier Hermes was this morning declared in a state of alert in view of an imminent attack by the Argentine Air Force.

According to the Hermes correspondent Michael Nicholson, the vessel had reentered the danger area, and its radar had continually indicated the threat of an Argentine air attack.

The information on the reappearance of the British flagship astonished European political and military circles, which had reliable information that the aircraft carrier was sailing, seriously damaged, toward a drydock for repairs. The same circles also did not dismiss the possibility that the flagship of the task force had sunk.

To support these beliefs, it was recalled in this capital that the last news received on the aircraft carrier and its formerly loquacious commander, Sandy Woodward, was 3 weeks ago when it was reported that the Hermes was heading for home or at least desperately seeking a drydock to be urgently repaired.

The news broadcast from London by ITV reporting something that has already taken place was received with skepticism by Europeans, who believe this is just a step to prepare the British to receive the unfortunate news of the Hermes' sinking, which has already taken place or is about to occur.

Communique Denies Attack

PY180132 Buenos Aires Domestic Service 0119 GMT 18 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 62]

[Text] The Joint Staff, in the face of the reports released by British news agencies about an alleged attack launched by the Argentine Air Force on the Hermes helicopter carrier on 17 May 1982, hereby reports that no Argentine plane has participated in such a raid, and that it is not known what reasons may have led the British Government to report a nonexistent episode.

CURRENCY DEVALUATION, OTHER ECONOMIC TRENDS

May Devaluation Figures

PY171933 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1752 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (NA) -- The monthly devaluation will be about five percent in May, according to the exchange policy decided by the Economy Ministry in order to maintain the present parity of the dollar. This information was given by very well-informed sources of the Finance Ministry.

Increase in Foreign Reserves

PY180001 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2324 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] As a result of the reordering that has taken place in the currency exchange market and the foreign payments of the country, the international currency reserves held by the Central Bank increased by $96.5 million during the second week of May. Thus, in the first 2 weeks of this month the increase in the official reserves of gold and foreign currencies reached almost $214 million.

Finance in Foreign Reserves

PY171931 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1520 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May 82 (TELAM) -- The Central Bank decided today to initiate the steps for liquidation of the financing companies Corfar of Buenos Aires and Simbolo of San Miguel de Tucuman, it was officially reported this morning.

In both cases the decisions adopted stem from serious difficulties and irregularities in operations found within the organizations. It was made clear that the deposits in local currency have national official guarantees.

Official on Foreign Debt

PY141707 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1535 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May (NA) -- Economy Under Secretary Jorge Bustamante today denied that Argentina is planning not to pay its foreign debt and maintained that the country is not at the moment going through so serious a situation as to take a decision of this nature.

The official further rejected a version regarding a supposed Argentine-Brazilian agreement to disregard foreign commitments.

The foreign debts of the two countries are very big compared with the yearly income deriving from exports.

Bustamante admitted, however, "to have heard some rumors" about the supposed binational plan not to meet foreign commitments, but he maintained, "I do not believe a decision of this type is good."

Bustamante stated: "Not meeting contracted commitments means risking sanctions on non-renewal of credit, which is much more serious than making an effort to pay debts."

He pointed out: "If credits are not renewed, all purchases abroad must be by cash, and in a situation such as the country is going through we can imagine how difficult this would be."

Bustamante explained that Argentine participation in world markets implied not only importation of consumer goods "which are few" but also of "important raw materials and intermediary goods that feed industry."

He also indicated that the foreign debt of Latin American countries is very big, and that in the hypothetical case of everyone agreeing not to pay, "a tremendous shock in the international financing system which would even affect Argentina itself as part of the system" would be created.

Questioned about the economic situation of the country, the economy under secretary of the nation stated that "things are going well in as much as there is a response to the various fronts and to the various proglems raised by the very serious warlike action."

In the domestic economic sphere, one of the main problems raised is "the withdrawal of funds by people from the banking system, what is called the economy of the mattress, money withdrawn from the bank," he said "thus decreasing the bank's loaning capability, with the resulting shock that is only evidenced in the rates of interest, since the demand for credit continues the same, though still low, because (?we are) going through a period of recession."

He added: "A massive withdrawal of funds results, however, in an increase of interest rates, since money is scarce. The response if [words indistinct] that they go to their mattresses with new funds which are supplied to the banking system through various means of the Central Bank."

Bustamante ended by saying that the policy being carried out is toward reducing the rates. He pointed out: "The measure of reserves evidently leads to this point."

MEXICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD 'TERRORISTS' CONDEMNED

PY141604 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Apr 82 p 1 Part II

[Editorial: "Unfriendly Attitude"]

[Text] Mexico exaggerates in its aim to appear as the conciliatory and paternalistic leader of the Central American and Caribbean countries. In his time, former president of the Aztec country, Luis Echeverria unsuccessfully struggled to take on the position of secretary of the United Nations. The world which he toured, visiting many targets and numerous embassies, at a cost of millions of dollars, turned its back on so grand an aspiration and placed him in the precise site reserved for obscure, rather than modest men. Nobody spoke of him again. The most lasting remembrance of his passage through public life remains, however, his responsibility as then-minister of the interior for the massacre of students following an assembly of university youths. At that time army tanks smashed to pieces the doors of the house of higher learning with cannon shots and then drove right into it.

The old Mexican tradition in the political field is made up of such contrasts as talkative presidents who speak of freedom more often than Lincoln, but stifle any attempt at disagreement which goes beyond formalities consented to by the officials on duty, with no risk for themselves. This is clearly evidenced by the functioning of the state apparatus, and the nonexistence of any but the official party or union in the corresponding spheres. Any outside action that does not meet the official norms is condemned to failure beforehand. Even though many are not aware of it, it is always possible to know in Mexico, often much beforehand, which presidential candidate will "win" in the polls. There has never been a surprise in this respect. This is the country which boasts of being "popular" and "democratic" in America, sponsoring the "liberation movements," particularly in recent years, and offering all kinds of support to guerrilla and terrorist movements. In this respect, the Mexican attitude toward what is happening in El Salvador is really significant. In August 1981 Mexico released a declaration, together with France, in which it carelessly stated the "doctrine" of the "valid interlocutor," according to which the squadrons armed by the Soviet Union, via Cuba and Nicaragua, should be parties in any negotiation aimed at agreeing on peace and, eventually, at forming a new government. Mexico continues insisting on this mistaken position, even though it is aware of the minority character of the Salvadoran guerrillas within the whole population of the country, significantly shown in the elections of last 28 March.

All of this explains why Mexico has been acting in recent years as the "sanctuary" of Latin American terrorists and guerrillas. They have found in it not only shelter and protection, but also a strange state of immunity from whence to act against the countries they escaped from under a warrant for arrest. We Argentines are aware of this behavior, and we have denounced them over and over, without a positive result, through the press and diplomatic protest. We may have helped to strengthen this obstinate attitude by granting visas to well-known Argentine guerrillas to travel to Mexico, after staying for several years in the Mexican diplomatic headquarters in Buenos Aires. But it is evident that neither these nor other types of indulgence have elicited prudence or moderation from the Mexican Government. Its president, Mr Lopez Portillo, has just met with two prominent chiefs of Argentine terrorism, who came to thank him for -- it could be nothing less -- the favors received lately by the "political exiles" and for the Mexican policy aimed at "pacifying the continent."

At the official level, this attitude is most unfriendly, and our foreign affairs office should not delay requesting the explanation which is due in this case, even though any reply will obviously avoid the basic problem and will probably be ambiguous. Perhaps the Mexican president has told himself that as other rulers welcome Arafat as head of state, he could not help but do the same with Firmenich, particularly on the grounds that both the Palestinians and the Argentines are equal members of the same international organization of terror.

FIGUEIREDO-REAGAN TALKS TERMED 'FRANK, OPEN'

PY180313 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Minister Bernardo Pericas, the spokesman for Itamaraty, has reported that the visit paid by President Joao Figueiredo to the United States last week can be considered as the first step in the recomposition of the inter-American system, which is undergoing a crisis over the South Atlantic conflict. He added that the talks held by President Figueiredo and Ronald Reagan were marked by a very frank and open dialogue, and that this was in itself an opportunity for the restoration of equilibrium in the inter-American system.

Pericas also reported today that Itamaraty has not yet received an answer to the letter sent by President Figueiredo to FRG Chancillor Helmut Schmidt asking the FRG to intercede with the British Government for the purpose of halting the hostilities in the South Atlantic. He justified the sending of the letter by saying that the Malvinas situation is at a critical point and that the Brazilian Government believes all countries should do something to prevent the conflict from spreading further.

Explained Brazil's Stand

PY172100 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 1858 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Brasilia, 17 May (TELAM) — During his recent visit to the United States, Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo gave President Ronald Reagan a thorough briefing on the reasons for Brazil's support for Argentina in the present dispute with Great Britain, Press Secretary Carlos Atila da Silva said here today.

The spokesman said Figueiredo also expressed to Reagan his strong feeling that all nations must exert effort to get Argentina and Great Britain to break off hostilities as the first step toward peace. Da Silva said the president would visit Canada on 19 July, and that Reagan had been invited to visit Brazil at an unspecified date.

MILITARY PARTS SUPPLIES ASSURED FOR INDUSTRY

PY172053 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 1845 GMT 17 May 82

[From transmission "for the British colony in the Malvinas"]

[Text] Brasilia, 17 May (TELAM) -- Suppliers in France, Canada and the United States have assured Brazilian arms manufacturers that supplies of spare parts and replacement units will not be interrupted, even in cases where such elements go into items destined for sale to Argentina, according to a report in this morning issue of the newspaper O GLOBO of Rio de Janeiro. The paper said the information was provided by a source connected with the Brazilian military equipment industry, following consultations with foreign firms under contract to the Brazilian manufacturers.

UK HOSPITAL SHIP CLEARED TO ENTER RIO PORT

PY180305 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpt] Minister Bernardo Pericas, spokesman for Itamaraty, reported today that the government has granted the hospital ship Herald of the British task force in the South Atlantic permission to enter Rio de Janeiro port in order to provide proper medical assistance to a British crewmember who suffered a concussion. Pericas said the British Government asked for authorization from Brazil last Saturday in a verbal request submitted by British Ambassador George Harding. Pericas said the government granted the permission based on humanitarian reasons.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET MEETS WITH GENERAL WALTERS

PY172338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Santiago, 17 May (AFP) -- During a private visit to this capital, Gen Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador at large, analyzed the status of the Malvinas Islands conflict with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

Diplomatic sources reported that Walters arrived in Santiago the past weekend from Buenos Aires and that he returned to Washington a few hours later. During the meeting with President Pinochet, President Reagan's special envoy made an analysis of the background of the South Atlantic crisis and of U.S.-Chilean relations. It was reported that Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames also attended the meeting.

The Chilean Government maintains a neutral position toward the conflict and, like the United States, abstained in the OAS vote when Argentina requested the continent's support in its dispute with Britain.

PRESIDENT CONCERNED OVER BEAGLE CHANNEL CONFLICT

PY180525 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 May (AFP) -- President Augusto Pinochet stated here that the procrastination in solving the dispute with Argentina over the Beagle Channel, in the extreme south, is worrying the Chilean Government.

In the field of foreign relations, one of the greatest concerns is the status of this conflict, which now subject to mediation by Pope John Paul II, has had no solution so far even though Chile has accepted the papal proposal for a solution, General Pinochet stated in an interview in the Santiago paper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA.

The pope was designated mediator in January 1979, when the two countries were on the verge of war, and 23 months later the pope presented a proposal for a solution which has not yet been accepted by Argentina, the paper said.

COURT APPLIES NEW LAW PROVISIONS TO DETAINEES

PY172335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 11 May (AFP) -- Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet said his government seeks the total reestablishment of a state of law. The president received an unprecedented demand formulated by the Supreme Court of Justice, it was learned here today.

The Chilean higher court submitted its complaint to the chief of state after the security service refused to present to the Court of Appeals two people who had been detained by order of the government and whose defense had filed a habeas corpus plea. In an unusual decision, the Supreme Court decided that the two detained by the National Information Center (CNI) must be put at the disposal of the court, since this is established by the terms of the political constitution issued in Chile last year. Moreover, together with this decision, the top representatives of the judicial branch requested President Pinochet to instruct the CNI to fulfill strictly the constitutional and legal obligation to accept the decision of the courts.

Pinochet indicated in his reply that from now on executive branch officials will act in strict agreement with the legal and constitutional provisions that apply in the case of detainees and court injunctions. Both the decision of the Supreme Court and the position of the executive branch were regarded by law observers as a new chapter in the defense rules which have been in force since September 1973, when the government of General Pinochet was established.

GOVERNMENT TO AID ARGENTINA IN ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA180322 Paris AFP in Spanish 1922 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Bogota, 17 May (AFP) -- Colombia announced today that it will provide aid to Argentina to help that country overcome the serious economic crisis it is facing as a result of the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said this aid will be coordinated and defined during a summit meeting of Andean Pact foreign ministers to be held soon in Bogota.

Although Lemos Simmonds did not confirm the report, it was learned that Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez would not be able to attend the meeting. The foreign ministers meeting is to complement a meeting of the Andean nations that will probably take place this week in Lima.

Lemos Simmonds said that "we are able to offer Colombia's hospitality" for the meeting of foreign ministers. The ministers will devise means by which to demand that the EEC end its commercial blockade of Argentina. Similarly, the Andean nations (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), will offer to supply whatever food is needed by Argentina. Lemos Simmonds said the foreign ministers will study initiatives that should be taken in the context of continental solidarity. However, he noted that under no circimstances will Colombia change the position that it took at the OAS.

TURBAY MEETING WITH FDR'S GUILLERMO UNGO REPORTED

PA151423 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Bogota, 14 May (AFP) -- Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay today received Guillermo Ungo, president of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador, who is visiting Colombia. Ungo met with the Colombian chief of state to discuss the current national and international situation in his country, especially the developments that have followed the elections held recently to designate the constituent assembly.

The report on the meeting, provided by the press office of Government House, based on the news service ASIN, which groups the presidential press offices and national agencies of many Latin American countries states: "The personal contact between Ungo and Turbay is of special importance for the Salvadoran insurgents, considering that the Colombian Government rejected the French-Mexican declaration last August recognizing the rebels as a representative political force.

"It is taken for granted that Ungo reiterated to Turbay that the FDR and the FMLN persist in seeking a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict in keeping with the resolution approved to this effect by the UN General Assembly."

MINISTER LAMENTS RESIGNATION OF PEACE COMMISSION

PA141903 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] The national defense minister, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, has said it is regrettable that the national peace commission members have presented their resignations to the Colombian president. In any case, this will not change the programs that the military is carrying out, the defense minister told newsmen before going into the regularly scheduled cabinet meeting.

The defense minister said that in the next few minutes President Turbay Ayala will issue a letter replying to the members of the commission. The president's letter will outline the government's position on this action.

BELAUNDE FEARS USSR INTERVENTION IN FALKLANDS

PY171803 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Lima, 17 May (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde called on the leaders of all nations of the world to support UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts for peace and voiced his concern over a possible Soviet intervention in the conflict.

Referring to the urgent effort being made by Perez de Cuellar to seek a peaceful solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict, the Peruvian head of state said this is a fundamental mission because world peace depends on the success or failure of the negotiations. After voicing confidence that next week, at the latest, an understanding will be reached on a peaceful formula, Belaunde stated that a formula such as the one proposed by the Peruvian Government should seek, within the period of 1 year, a solution to the basic problems that complicate the Malvinas crisis.

The Peruvian president stated that it is a mistake to discuss basic problems during the current negotiations since this would never lead to a truce. "An atmosphere of relaxation must be created first of all," he stated, adding that this was the Peruvian formula: First seek a truce, and then set the conditions. The president ended by stating that Soviet intervention in the conflict would be very regrettable because it would make the problem more complicated and deepen world concern.

CISERNOS URGES MILITARY AID FOR ARGENTINA

PY172026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Lima, 17 May (AFP) -- Gen Luis Cisneros, war minister of Peru, has told the magazine CARETAS that Peru must immediately give massive military aid to Argentina in the Malvinas crisis. In his statement, which was published today, Cisneros added that Latin America should show solidarity with Argentina through military assistance. This would prevent Britain from using its planes and its fleet, because the region has very modern armaments.

In my opinion, said Cisneros, military aid must be given right now and in an effective way. This could be done by providing ships, submarines, planes, helicopters, equipment, tanks, antiaircraft and antitank weapons, personnel and anything Argentina asks for that Peru can provide. Indicating that detachments of the Peruvian Army are ready to go at the request of Argentina, he added that he would like to be with his Argentine brothers in Malvinas, but that his wishes are subject to the approval of President Belaunde, who must grant him permission under the constitution.

Asked whether the Latin American ships might fight successfully against the British fleet, Cisneros replied: We might say that we are superior in number and that the Latin American ships would make up a large deterrent force that would make England think twice about its presence in the South Atlantic. Noting that he does not have all the facts about the status of other navies, he stated that the Peruvian Navy is one of the best equipped on the continent because it has highly sophisticated modern equipment. Moreover, it is closer to its bases than the British Navy is.

If to this we add all the Latin American air capability, Cisneros said, I would say that we would be in a position to prevent attacks against the airbases, attacks designed to reduce the capability of Argentine air power and its ability to repel attacks by the British fleet.

Noting that this might change the course of the actions, Cisneros asserted that the continental air force might dominate the British Air Force. He said that this would not cause either NATO or the United States to intervene "because if it did this would open the doors to a world war, in which intervention by the USSR could not be disregarded."

He also told CARETAS that there is strong Latin American solidarity from the military viewpoint and that Latin America is able to support Argentina. General Cisneros concluded: Let us not allow them to subjugate us in the economic field. If the major values of life are the moral ones, let us remain on our feet and die on our feet if necessary.

BELAUNDE REFLECTS ON 2D YEAR AS PRESIDENT

PY171412 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] During his regular Sunday press conference, President Fernando Belaunde yesterday looked back at his 2d year in power. Belaunde was elected president on 18 May 1980.

[Begin Belaunde recording] On 18 May it will be 2 years since I was elected to the office of president of the republic. On this occasion I would like to reiterate my deepest gratitude to the Peruvian people. There is still a little over 3 years ahead of me, and I intend to devote this term fully to the country. It is very satisfying to be able to have this opportunity to serve the country. Of course, there are many concerns, some tense situations, and there always are some frustrations. But the opportunity to serve is something really special. Once again, I thank all the Peruvian people for this opportunity. [end recording]

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS LIFTED

PY150022 Paris AFP in Spanish 2008 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 May (AFP) -- A British Caledonian commercial flight arrived this morning in Lima after the boycott implemented 2 weeks ago against British planes by airport personnel was now lifted. The Peruvian Commercial Aviation Corporation, which is state owned, explained that the personnel had made the decision at the instance of the corporation in an effort to contribute to a reduction of tension and to an agreement in the conflict over the Malvinas.

TERRORISTS TAKE OVER TOWN, FLEE INTO JUNGLE

PY172350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Ayacucho, 16 May (AFP) -- Some 30 terrorists last night took over the town of Tambo, 80 km northeast of here, for an hour and threw dynamite, raided commercial establishments, harangued people in the plaza and then fled to the jungle in this province, where an emergency and curfew were established due to this action.

The group, made up of hooded men and women, destroyed an establishment and two cars of a businessman they were looking for, apparently to kill him for being an informant. A customer in the shop was wounded. Officials reported that antiterrorist police in this city, 575 km southeast of Lima, left immediately to search the area, supported by air force helicopters.

Four other strong explosions were set off in this Andean city by the terrorists, who threw dynamite at the house of a member of the civilian investigation police, causing no casualties.

HERRERA URGES U.S. REFLECTION ON FALKLANDS

PA161945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 16 May (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins sent a letter to his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan stating that Latin America is "surprised, pained, disillusioned and frustrated" by the turn taken by the United States in the Malvinas conflict, it was learned today.

Herrera Campins replied in these terms to a letter sent to him in early May by Ronald Reagan, who was concerned with the wave of discontent unleashed in Latin America not only by the support by Washington to London but by its sanctions on Buenos Aires.

This support disrupted the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) and threatens the veritable bases of the OAS, in addition to having caused a tremendous gap between North America and the countries south of the Rio Grande.

The Venezuelan president not only reiterated in the letter he sent to Reagan the support of Venezuela for Argentina, "the victim of a large-scale aggression by Great Britain and North Ireland," but stressed that "the entire Latin American community, seeking to eliminate the remnants of colonialism in the continent," is with the country of the southern cone.

Herrera Campins stressed to Reagan that in the case of the Malvinas, "the titles which Great Britain attempts to wield are only based on spoils produced by force."

He stressed that in view of all this, the support by the United States to Great Britain "is generating an increasing anti-North American sentiment" in Latin America and must "move the U.S. Government to reflection and to have new and different attitudes."

Finally, the chief of state expressed to Reagan his concern over the crisis in the South Atlantic which, in his opinion, represents a real threat to world peace.

SELA SECRETARY ON NEED FOR SUMMIT ON FALKLANDS

PA161946 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpt] SELA Permanent Secretary Carlos Alzamora said in Caracas that it is necessary to hold a summit meeting of Latin American presidents to analyze the Malvinas developments and the EEC sanctions against Argentina. He also stressed that the English-Argentine crisis in the South Atlantic shows that in the hour of truth our hemisphere will only be able to rely on its own forces to confront foreign aggression.

This, he stressed, forces us to be even more united.

BRIEFS

ZULIA OIL PRODUCTION -- The region's technical hydrocarbons office has reported that according to figures oil production in Zulia State remains very stable. It amounts to 1.6 million barrels per day. Meanwhile, PETROVEN affiliates are involved in an intense drilling program in the Zulia region and part of Falcon State. According to these affiliates, this program will cost more than 25 million bolivares. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 May 82 PA]

EL SALVADOR

POLICE ANNOUNCE ENFORCEMENT OF ARMS CONTROL LAW

PA151327 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 May 82 p 1

[National Police communique released in San Salvador on 13 May]

[Text] As citizens already know, on 4 March 1980, the revolutionary government junta decreed a law on the control of firearms, ammunition and accessories. This law was published in official gazette No 46, tome 266, and went into effect 8 days after its publication. This law establishes that its main purpose is to fight crime and to preserve the Salvadoran people's safety by allowing the state to control the possession and carrying of firearms. As can be seen, the intention of this law is one of pure social need. It has been estimated, however, that less than 50 percent of those who own weapons have registered them. In this manner, the specific purpose of this law is lost.

For this reason, the national police urges all those who have not yet fulfilled the provisions of this law to go to the security bodies or to the departmental commands to register their weapons, since, as of this publication, the law will be more rigorously enforced with all its consequences, such as the seizure of the weapons and the implementation of sanctions resulting in the loss of freedom.

The National Police wants the Salvadoran people to realize the absolute necessity of controlling firearms as completely as possible in order to prevent their possession by terrorists and common criminals.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES UK 'NEOCOLONIALISM'

PA160206 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 5 May 82 p 4

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima told journalists who visited him in his office in the National Palace that the arrogant actions of Great Britain are typical of that country and that such actions were exemplified by a statement by the new UK foreign secretary, who said a few days ago that it is better to negotiate from a position of strength. The Guatemalan foreign minister was commenting on the latest events in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. This demonstrates that through the years, Great Britain has changed absolutely nothing in its policy of using force against the American republics. They are still trying to establish and maintain a neocolonialist system despite the fact that they have made certain changes to avoid the neocolonialist orientation they have always had, he added.

Furthermore, he stressed: "Great Britain arrogantly assumes an attack posture against small nations which haven't the power to confront it. Now Great Britain has met a worthy adversary in the Republic of Argentine which, if it doesn't have the combat capacity of Great Britain, has dignity and nobility greater than the treachery of Albion."

The minister was asked if, given the strife in the South Atlantic, there would be another foreign ministers meeting at OAS headquarters to consider the most effective possibilities of ending this aggression. Alonso Lima replied that the 20th OAS consultative meeting is still open and that at any moment the foreign ministers can be called to a meeting if a resolution on the continental level is necessary. He added that Guatemala will be present and will always defend Argentina.

COUP RUMORS STRENGTHENED BY MILITARY DEPLOYMENT

PA171830 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 May (AFP) -- The deployment of armored vehicles in the vicinity of the honor guard, a military garrison in the Guatemalan capital, have strengthened rumors circulating here about the possibility of a new coup d'etat in Guatemala. These rumors, which began to circulate after the military overthrew Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia last 23 March, gained strength today, with no official reason known for the mobilization of armored vehicles in the capital.

At the same time, it was reported that the government decided to tighten security at the diplomatic embassies following the occupation of the Brazilian Embassy by a guerrilla group last week. The government ministry received a request from Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima to that effect after Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Oriano Quilici, dean of the diplomatic corps, voiced interest in having more security of the embassies.

Meanwhile, the 31 January Peoples Front -- which took its name from the tragic events in February 1980 in the Spanish Embassy when 39 persons who were occupying that embassy burned to death -- and the Committee for Peasant Unity, to which the 13 occupiers of the Brazilian Embassy belonged, stated today that the action was aimed at "denouncing the situation of the indigenous peasants in Guatemala." In a paid advertisement published today in a newspaper of Costa Rica, they claim that "de facto measures in Guatemala are a necessity in the face of the wall of silence and misinformation."

They note that since the 23 March coup d'etat, "more than 3,000 persons have been killed and massacred in the bloodiest manner." The Guatemalan peasant organization issued an appeal "to the U.S. people and other peoples of the world to prevent with all their strength the delivery of more military assistance to that junta of generals and colonels, which will only be used to continue to massacre us and which leads to the threat of a bigger and more terrible war in Central America."

Meanwhile, political observers noted that the amnesty decree which had been under study in the past few days was criticized in high government levels following the occupation of the Brazilian Embassy. However, that incident, which ended without greater consequences, reportedly had not changed the opinion of the military junta regarding the decree.

Today, the government also decided to prohibit deputies, magistrates and judges of the previous administration from leaving the country. The decision was announced by Gen Horacio Maldonado, military junta spokesman and government minister, who sent the immigration post lists of the names of those persons who cannot leave the country.

The passports of these officials have been invalidated in an attempt to prevent them from leaving the country clandestinely, as was done by former Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano, who left national territory aboard a private aircraft, evading border vigilance.

Junta Member Denies Split

PA171932 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1909 GMT 17 May 82

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan military junta that took power on 23 March might disappear to give way to a government made up in the traditional manner, with a president and ministers. Three days have not transpired since the obstacle of the Brazilian Embassy occupation was overcome by the junta, and indications from reliable sources point to a clear strengthening of the junta members.

According to these sources, both the members of the triumvirate and the advisers of the junta would thus have a more defined state character, in a government established by decree of the current authorities. The present junta would dictate the decree dissolving itself and would appoint Gen Efrain Rios Montt as president of the government, Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad as government minister and Col Francisco Luis Gordillo as communications minister.

The composition of the rest of the cabinet has not been learned, but there is no doubt that the five officers who now hold the posts of advisers to the junta, -- one lieutenant colonel, two mayors, one captain and one lieutenant -- would remain close to the presidency. These five likely future ministers would form the crest of what has been called the movement of the "young officers," which was the true protagonist of the March coup which overthrew Gen Romeo Lucas.

In view of these possible decisions, in the past few days a series of rumors were propagated among the political and journalistic circles which spoke of frictions among the members of the triumvirate, but which no official was able to confirm. In view of these rumors, Col Gordillo stated a few hours ago that there has been no rift among the three members of the junta and he attributed the "rumors to persons who thrive on this type of thing."

It was learned here today that each of the political parties has prepared a separate draft of the election law based on consultations for the election of the future constituent assembly, a requirement which the various political parties have raised to the junta on various occasions. Generally, these versions, which indicate an "institutionalization" of the coup d'etat of the "young officers," coincide with the trend raised by General Rios Montt, who has repeatedly stated that Guatemala must walk the path of democracy, without fascism or communism.

For Rios Montt, and seemingly for all the members of the military junta, the only change which Guatemala has ahead is democratic institutionalization, in which human values will be respected while "the majesty of the law" prevails," as he stated yesterday.

Rumors Gain Momentum

PA180123 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Rumors of changes within the military government junta gained momentum today. Since last week, there have been rumors at the government palace that the junta, which seized power after the 23 March coup that ousted President Lucas Garcia, will be changed, becoming a one-person system rather than a triumvirate, as it currently is.

The military government junta has been in power since the afternoon of 23 March, when General Lucas Garcia resigned because of the pressure of military forces that rebelled against him. These military forces formed a triumvirate led by Gen Efrain Rios Montt and including junta members Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad and Col Francisco Luis Gordillo. The junta has remained in this configuration so far, but a reorganization of the top command has been expected for several weeks, in an effort to give the leadership more unity.

Rios Montt could become the sole head of state. Polls conducted by this station disclose that the logical change would be to appoint Rios Montt as head of government or president of the government that replaces the junta. The other two members might then deal solely with the ministries that were assigned to them. In other words, Maldonado Schaad would remain at the Government Ministry and Gordillo would stay at the communications and public works ministry, ceasing to be members of the junta. It would thus be eliminated, to make way for a one-person government with the greater strength resulting from a single command.

Other sectors we consulted noted that there is the possibility that Maldonado Schaad will be the new president and that the other two members will be assigned to other command posts of a different level. We were told at the government and domestic policy level that any change will be forthcoming in a few hours, probably tonight or, at the latest, sometime this week.

RIOS MONTT ON HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN, GUERRILLAS

PA171810 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 May 82 p 2

[Text] Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of the Guatemalan government junta, made interesting statements last Friday on a television newscast, confirming the latest clashes between the government and antigovernment forces. "In effect, we have had very heavy clashes. The guerrillas have killed soldiers and officers, and we have killed guerrillas," Rios Montt said.

Gen Rios Montt mentioned earlier that the government is trying to pass an amnesty for imprisoned persons and for armed groups. He also referred to the subject of human rights. He said "there is a well-orchestrated propaganda campaign prepared from the communist viewpoint. That is the most serious problem. The subject of human rights is an international topic which they use to annoy a government or people which is against communism," he added.

HONDURAS

SECURITY FORCES CHIEF DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

PA160157 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 May 82

[Interview with Col Daniel Bali Castillo, commander of the Public Security Forces, by (Gustavo Rubi) and (Douglas Membreno), on 14 May, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Colonel, there have been rumors to the effect that there is a division within the armed forces.

[Answer] I don't think there is any division, except in the case of division generals, when they are appointed. We are a monolithic organization, we have a duty toward a vertical chain of command. I think this is nothing but speculation.

[Question] [Indistinct question about the Sandinist army and the common border]
[Answer] That is a very delicate point. It will be included in the agena for our next meeting.

[Question] (?When will this meeting be held)
[Answer] Perhaps this week. Or it will be officially announced in a Foreign Ministry communique. In any event, there will be a working meeting on Monday to discuss next week's agenda.

[Question] Colonel, how do the militarymen, or the armed forces, view the fact that the National Congress approved a different version of the antiterrorist law from the one you submitted?

[Answer] The Defense Ministry handles the legal aspect of managing a bill through our sovereign National Congress. We are not legislators. We proposed this law. The legislators (?introduced certain amendments). I think that the spirit of this security law has not been lost (?as it concerns the classification) of all that has to do with terrorism, sabotage and kidnapping. I think that at least [words indistinct]. At least we in the security forces now have a law to enforce against offenders.

NICARAGUA

ARCE INSISTS ON MEXICAN PRESENCE AT U.S. TALKS

PA170254 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Managua, 15 May (AFP) -- Bayardo Arce, FSLN political coordinator, said in Managua today that Nicaragua will insist that Mexico be present at any talks held between Nicaragua and the U.S. Government on the improvement of bilateral relations. According to Arce Nicaragua has evidence that the United States does not want Mexico to participate. He said that "this is just an excuse to avoid holding the talks."

Arce said: "On several occasions when we have met with U.S. State Department officials, they have distorted our statements and proposals in order to discredit us in the eyes of friendly governments. It is [words indistinct] and to reach agreements with the United States without witnesses, and in this case, who could be better than Mexico, which is a friend of both the United States and Nicaragua," he said.

Arce said the state of emergency decreed 2 months ago will be maintained "until we are completely sure that the Reagan administration has given up its aggressive plans against Nicaragua." He added: "The possibilities of an attack have been limited by our efforts in international politics -- which have resulted in a show of support for Nicaragua -- and by the military conflict in the Malvinas. However, we know that they are trying to renew these possibilities."

Arce said relations between Nicaragua and Honduras "are irregular, primarily because of the support that some Honduran military sectors are still giving to the Somozist bands that attack Nicaragua from Honduras territory. For over a year there hasn't been a single week in which Nicaragua hasn't suffered at least one attack by those bands, which are supported in Honduras," he stressed.

Arce said, however, that the Honduran Government's invitation for a meeting of the two nation's top military commanders, to be held on 20 May, is a positive step. He said: "The situation is not highly satisfactory, because Honduras has denied that Somozist bands are camping in Honduran territory and because it has insisted that talks be held at the Central American level rather than bilaterally. However, the meeting of the armies' chiefs of staff is a good sign."

Arce said that Alfonso Robelo -- former member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and president of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, who left the country and now resides in Costa Rica -- has no legal problems in Nicaragua and can return whenever he wishes. He added: "What is happening is that both he and we know what he wants to do." He said that Robelo apparently wants to depart from the civil line he observed previously "to embark on an armed adventure against the revolution." Arce denied that Robelo's property has been confiscated. He said that Robelo sold or transferred his property before leaving the country.

Arce also said that the trend that has emerged in labor organizations toward the creation of socialism in the country "is not the FSLN's official line. The workers abstained from issuing propaganda for their goals in order to give the FSLN a chance to develop its political projects, but now they want to recover their rights," he said.

Commenting on the country's economic situation, he said "there is a positive climate, because the government is granting incentives for agricultural and cattle production and is preparing to revamp the national economy." He said in the future the national financial and credit system "will refrain from stimulating obsolete industries, which use up foreign exchange and do not benefit the country greatly."

NEW PROTEST LODGED WITH HONDURAN GOVERNMENT

PA171905 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has lodged another protest note with the Honduran Government in connection with the two most recent attacks on Nicaraguan border posts by counterrevolutionary bands that came from Honduran territory.

The first attack, on 14 May, lasted 8 hours. It used mortars, grenadelaunchers, M-79's and rifles of various calibers, Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto says in his note to Honduran counterpart Edgardo Paz Barnica. During this attack on the Playa Hermosa border post, soldier (Anastasio Olivares Pineda) was injured. According to the note, the attackers then returned to Honduran territory.

During the second attack, on 14 May, four members of the Sandinist Peoples Army were killed and two others were injured.

In his note, Foreign Minister d'Escoto warns the Honduran foreign minister that neither the gravity of these attacks nor the serious repercussions they might have on the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua can be dismissed.

ORTEGA REJECTS HONDURAS TALKS, CITES GUASAULE

PA171930 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army, has told newsmen that the members of Nicaragua's and Honduras' general staff will not meet unless the Guasaule agreements are fulfilled. The Honduran Government has informed the Nicaraguan Government that a high-level delegation has already been appointed to meet with high-ranking Nicaraguan militarymen at the Honduras customs house on Thursday.

The Guasaule agreements were signed by the chiefs of the two states in May 1981. As a first step, these agreements call for a meeting of the defense ministers in order to lay the groundwork for mechanisms to prevent aggression by the counterrevolutionary bands that come from Honduras.

Ortega told newsmen that Nicaragua will not attend the meeting proposed by Honduras because the Guasaule agreements are not being fulfilled -- also because it is not a high-level meeting, since it does not include Honduran Army Chief, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez.

Commander Ortega stressed that Nicaragua will continue to demand the fulfillment of the Guasaule agreements. Nicaragua will not participate in any meeting that falls outside of this framework.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL MEETS GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

PA172128 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Yesterday morning, shortly before noon, Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel held talks with government junta members. Considerable progress was made toward bilateral cooperation in the economic, political and cultural areas.

Before meeting with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, and with junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, President Machel placed a floral wreath on the tomb of Carlos Fonseca, commander in chief of the Sandinist peoples revolution. During this ceremony in which the Mozambique people paid tribute to Commander Fonseca, Machel was accompanied by Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and by poet David McField, Nicaragua's ambassador to Mozambique.

After meeting with government junta members, Machel and his party were taken to see the Masaya volcano. Machel had the chance to see some of Nicaragua's beautiful scenery and also part of the continuous activity that goes on inside the crater of this volcano.

Machel Comments

EA171544 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] President Samora Machel said in Managua yesterday that the ANC and SWAPO proved themselves to be the decisive forces in the struggle for the overthrow of the fascist Pretoria regime. Speaking at a banquet in his honor, the Mozambican head of state emphasized that the apartheid regime is witnessing the victories of the armed liberation struggle of the South African people. Field Marshall Samora Machel stressed that Pretoria is seeking to internationalize the conflict with the South African people by attacking neighboring countries.

In the same speech, Samora Machel condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and part of Angolan territory by South African troops and the infiltration of armed bandits into neighboring countries.

FORMER CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON RESIGNATION

PA152350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Panama City, 15 May (AFP) -- Alfredo Cesar, former economy minister and former president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, said here today that he resigned from these posts because of disagreements with the Sandinist leaders. These disagreements, regarding Nicaraguan economic policy, arose during the last 2 months. Although he also said that he had resigned for personal reasons, Cesar commented that in the 2 years that he served as Central Bank president, Nicaragua's economic policy had been geared at restricting public expenses and at creating incentives for the country's productive sectors. "Eight weeks ago, however, decisions began to be taken which contradict that plan."

In this respect, Cesar pointed to the approval of certain taxes "which conflict with the incentives created for exports." He also referred to "a number of other measures that endanger the Nicaraguan people's confidence in economic stability." After indicating that the Sandinist political leaders did not react to his views as they should have, the former official stressed that he had chosen to resign "because I could not be totally responsible for that policy."

Cesar, who resigned Wednesday, warned that his resignation "does not mean that I am withdrawing from the Sandinist revolution, I resigned for strictly personal reasons." Finally, he announced that he plans to engage in a number of business activities, in Nicaragua and in other Central American countries. According to Cesar, state-private sector relations "continue to be handled in accordance with the concept of mixed economy."

MDN EXCLUDED FROM DEMOCRATIC COORDINATING BOARD

PA142344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Managua, 14 May (AFP) -- It was learned here today that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), an opposition party led by businessman Alfonso Robelo, was officially excluded from the Democratic Coordinating Board.

In a communique issued by the coordinating board -- an organization which represents Nicaraguan labor and political dissidents -- it was said that the MDN had submitted its' "de facto resignation" to this organization.

The note states that the MDN leaders have not been present at the coordinating board's meetings and stressed that the party's national headquarters in Managua "was closed."

The coordinating board has also received "information that the leaders (MDN leaders) are out of the country." Other sources have said that, in fact, several MDN leaders, including President Robelo, a former member of the government junta, left Nicaragua several weeks ago.

Robelo has his home in Costa Rica, and rumors circulating here have mentioned him as a member of an alleged "supreme directorate." It is said that this group is preparing to enter the country once the counterrevolutionary forces have taken over part of the Nicaraguan territory.

With the MDN's "de facto resignation," the coordinating board now consists of representatives of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions.

ACTING MINISTER ON FOREIGN TRADE ACHIEVEMENTS

PA140915 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Nicaragua is seeking new markets for its sugar. Mexico, Venezuela, Iran, the USSR and the PRC are some of the countries which make up the new markets for Nicaraguan sugar. Furthermore, an intelligent policy on diversification of markets will allow us to place our products in various countries of world within a short period of time, thus breaking the Reagan administration's blackmail against our economy.

We interviewed Bernardo Chamorro, acting foreign trade minister, who discussed this topic:

[Begin recording] The Foreign Trade Ministry was created shortly after the revolutionary victory to immediately begin our diversification in the foreign market. This has been one of our goals and we have been gradually promoting it. I can mention the sugar market as an example. We are selling sugar to Mexico and we are opening new markets. We sold sugar to the USSR last year and now that the Reagan administration imposed quotas on sugar imports, we are looking for other markets, as we will have a surplus which we won't be able to export to the United States. These markets include Mexico, to which we already export; Iran, which is a strong importer; Venezuela; the USSR; and the PRC.

[Question] How do the Reagan administration's restrictions on sugar imports, through quotas, and the other restrictions on the purchase of Nicaraguan products endanger our economy?

[Answer] The sugar quotas affect us because we have to seek other markets to sell what we produce. We are doing this and we don't think that we have any problem with it. Regarding other products, for example beef, we are beginning negotiations with Mexico and it is possible that we will soon be selling to Mexico and Canada. Regarding cotton, we don't sell any cotton to the United States because it is a large cotton producer. As for coffee, we sell some coffee to the United States but it is not an important share of our exports.

We are making every possible effort to establish trade relations with all countries in the world. This is another one of our goals. Consequently, we opened a trade office in Moscow and we are opening another office in Hamburg, in the FRG. [end recording]

EDITORIAL STRESSES SOVIET AID, ANTI-IMPERIALISM

PA161304 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "America: Denuclearized Zone"]

[Text] The high-level Nicaraguan delegation headed by Commander Danial Ortega has ended its visit to the Soviet Union. The important results of this visit include a number of bilateral agreements between Nicaragua and the USSR. All the agreements aim at broadening mutual relations and at favoring, as far as we are concerned, the development of our national reconstruction. As is known, the Nicaraguan delegation went to the Soviet Union in response to a fraternal invitation issued by the Soviet Government, the CPSU and the Soviet people. In essence, this invitation is proof of the fraternal spirit of internationalism and solidarity that characterizes the Soviet Union's international relations with the other countries of the world. In Nicaragua's particular case, the internationalist spirit of the Soviet Union has been manifested in all its fullness and humanistic content.

Characterized by the concept of the equality of nations and of respect for each nation's sovereignty, the meeting between the Nicaraguan leaders and the Soviet leaders headed by Leonid Brezhnev was a significant milestone in Nicaragua's historic development and in its wide-ranging programs for recovery which are directed toward the future. Nicaragua has forever ceased to be that country whose domestic and foreign policies were bound to foreign interests, to the imperial interests that looted our riches for more than a century and imposed traitorous regimes which only ended up becoming imperialism's gendarmes in opposition to Nicaraguan interests.

We have ceased to be that country which had neither voice nor vote in the world because that right had been taken from us, snatched from our people. With our liberation, we regained that right and, making use of it with complete approval of the people, our leaders are carrying out the sovereign policy of our nation and are reaffirming our immeasurable will to overcome every obstacle that our traditional enemies place in our path in an effort to impede the social progress of the Nicaraguan people.

There is one aspect of the agreements and the declarations signed between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union which we wish to highlight. It is their mutual preoccupation with peace as well as the support which the Soviet Government has decided to give to the Nicaraguan Government's peace proposals which aim at alleviating tensions in the Central American area. The valuable contributions of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo are included in Nicaragua's proposals.

In a joint declaration signed by Commander Ortega and President Brezhnev, they declare and recognize Latin America as a denuclearized zone. Such recognition reaffirms Nicaragua's firm policy in favor of peace for the Central American region, as well as for any other part of the world. With their significant decision, Nicaragua and the USSR have expressed, or better said, they have interpreted one of the most important continental aspirations. More specifically, this agreement acquires major importance today in view of the fact that currently a dangerous escalation capable of provoking an uncontrollable flareup can be seen. This dangerous escalation is being caused by the United States and Great Britain is their mutual responsibility for aggression against Argentine soveriegnty.

The dedication to peace evinced by the Nicaraguan revolution, as well as by the National Reconstruction Junta and our vanguard the FSLN, has doubtlessly been strengthened. A thousand times, confronted with the constant threats of imperialist aggression, the revolutionary Nicaraguan Government has reaffirmed its faithful profession of peace. The joint declaration signed in the Soviet Union is a lofty demonstration of that conviction.

Nevertheless, in reference to the imperialist threats, we would like to add something that has become an unshakeable decision of our people; we do not want war, but if they attack us THEY SHALL NOT PASS! [Capitals denote boldface as published]

CASTRO ATTENDS SESSIONS OF ANAP CONGRESS

Opening Day

FL151756 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1300 GMT on 15 May covers the opening session, live and in color, of the Sixth Congress of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] from Havana's Palace of Conventions. The congress is scheduled to end on 17 May. Cuban President Fidel Castro, ANAP president Jose Ramirez Cruz, and several other members of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, including Jose Machado Ventura and Jorge Risquet, can be seen sitting in the front row of chairs on the stage. An ANAP emblem, portraits of four unidentified peasant leaders of the past and the slogan "For the development and strengthening of the cooperative movement" decorate the background.

The ceremony begins with the entrance of a color guard bearing Cuban, ANAP and sixth congress flags. The Cuban national anthem is played and then ANAP First Vice President Leopoldo Ariza declares the congress open. He extends special greetings to the foreign delegates. These include officials for agricultural and cooperative affairs from the socialist community, Benin, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Angola, Iran, Iraq, PDRY, Cyprus, Libya, Algeria, Italy, Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Honduras, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname.

The chairmanship, agenda and work committees are all unanimously approved. ANAP Vice President Juan Jose Leon Vega then takes the chair and introduces Ramirez Cruz, who reads a "summary" of the main report. In his 73-minute address, Ramirez Cruz recalls peasant heroes of the past, welcomes the delegates, gives membership figures, and reports on the ANAP's self-financing, educational, cultural and public health activities, ideological work, relations with foreign counterparts, concerns, the unexhausted potential of the cooperative movement, and middlemen and the peasant free markets, among other topics. He thanks Castro for his "continuing concern" for Cuban peasants and denounces the "fascist" U.S. administration, which endangers world peace and whose "lies" have been "repeatedly unmasked" by Castro. He concludes with a pledge that the peasants, united with the working class, will "produce for defense and work for victory" in behalf of the revolution.

A group of pioneers, students and workers then put on a show for the delegates. Coverage ends at 1450 GMT.

Second Day Program

PA162008 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] With top Cuban leader Fidel Castro in attendance, the National Association of Small Farmers, ANAP, has entered its second day of activities here in Havana. Over 1,000 delegates and guests from more than 50 countries are in attendance.

Narciso Gonzalez, representative of Nicaragua's National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, delivered one of the first speeches today. Gonzalez paid tribute to the Cuban revolution and stressed its contribution to the Nicaraguan people in the form of brigades of doctors and teachers, who take health and learning to the remotest corners of that Central American nation.

The central report, read to the assembly by ANAP President Jose Ramirez Cruz, will be approved today along with several resolutions of general interest for Cuban peasants.

Many leaders of the Cuban mass organizations, as well as several guests from Ethiopia, Vietnam, Algeria and the International Union of Agricultural Trade Union's are scheduled to deliver speeches in today's session.

This afternoon, the candidates to ANAP's next national committee will be announced and a voting will be held. The results will be announced tomorrow. The congress is slated to close that day.

Additional Debates

FL171920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 May 82

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, spoke twice yesterday in the debates of the Sixth ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] Congress. Among other important issues, he referred to production and social problems in the mountainous regions, the peasant free market and the development experienced by the agricultural-livestock production cooperatives.

"It is absolutely clear that the future of the peasants lies in the cooperatives. The differences in production, productivity, (?and so forth) are evident. The cooperatives have great potential in improving living conditions. There's no point in earning a lot of money up there on an isolated hill, on a piece of land without water, electricity, anything. It's the story of the miser who hoards but gets nothing done. On the other hand, the cooperative can bring in truly urban conditions, civilization, to the countryside."

Following speeches by several delegates about the difficulties that still exist in living and working conditions in the mountainous regions and the constant exodus from them, Fidel made some enlightening remarks: "If the country wants the mountains to remain populated, it will have to study in depth what to do in the mountains in material, economic terms so that life in the mountains will seem attractive. Perhaps it will have to increase the price of coffee, cacao, reduce taxes, many more things. I believe that if we do not become more aware of the problem and we do not do all we should, the battle is lost right off the bat because they will leave the mountains. The young have left. They are involved in a thousand other activities. They are either in the armed forces, some are in the merchant navy seeing the world, others are fishing, in schools, others are technicians, harvester operators, truck drivers -- but they are all in the flatlands. Therefore we must make a study. I believe that the proposals made here -- and many interesting things have been said here -- about the specific situation in the mountains will help make us become more aware. The problem must be tackled as a whole with the participation of all parties in the mountains. This involves parks, reforestation and the agencies in charge of forest utilization, environmental protection, agriculture; in short, all parties. A serious analysis must be done and decide this is what needs to be done, this is what can be done and this is what should be done to preserve the mountains."

Our commander in chief also spoke of the peasant free market and said that this was not the ideal solution for our country. He insisted in the importance of forming cooperatives in the countryside for economic development and he reiterated that individual parcels of land arrested the development of our agriculture. "I was afriad that these fabulous profits would conspire against the cooperative movement. That was one of my fears about the free market. Now I see here at this congress that in spite of it, because of the moral sense, the level of political and revolutionary consciousness of our peasants, the cooperative movement will not be stopped. No one will stop it. [applause] It will be fabulous step forward. We see it this way. We sense it from the words said here by our comrades at this congress.

I really see a great future for our agriculture. And it is already materializing despite all of these problems. The results of the cooperatives are impressive. There are the increases obtained from new techniques in state agriculture. They are magnificant. And there are many possibilities.

Congress Ends

FL172146 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2026 GMT on 17 May begins live color coverage of the closing of the Sixth National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] Congress from Havana's Karl Marx Theater. Cuban President Fidel Castro is scheduled to make the closing speech. The ceremony begins when the curtain on the stage is raised, revealing Fidel Castro and other Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and Central Committee members, leaders of mass organizations and the Cuban Government and the diplomatic corps, the Cuban national anthem is played.

Television staff announcer Manolo Ortega introduces ANAP National Committee member Eladio (Enriquez) Martinez who presents the new ANAP national bureau. As their names are called, the officers come out to the front of the stage and receive an ovation.

Castro then presents banners and awards to provinces that distinguished themselves in the sugarcane harvest. At 2046 ANAP President Jose Ramirez Cruz delivers a speech in which he congratulates the delegates for the exceptional quality of their work at the congress and wishes them success. He also salutes the foreign delegates and honors the memory of those leaders who fell in defense of Cuba's peasants. Ramirez Cruz also announces that the Romarico Cordero medal, named after one of those fallen leaders, has been created to honor outstanding peasants and peasant leaders. The first two medals are for Fidel and Raul Castro. He then pins a medal on Fidel Castro and asks for applause for the absent Raul.

Juan Jose Leon Vega sings a "Decima" or short peasant ditty allusive to the occasion. Fidel Castro begins his speech at 2123 GMT.

HAVANA REPORTS GRADUATION OF NICARAGUAN STUDENTS

FL171910 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpt] Managua is preparing with the arms it needs to defend itself, Comdr of the Sandinist Revolution Luis Carrion, also vice minister of defense of Nicaragua, has asserted. Leader Carrion spoke at a ceremony held in this capital on the occasion of the first graduating class of Nicaraguan students attending classes in Cuba as members of the 19 July Sandinist youth. During the ceremony, which was chaired by Jesus Montane, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, the member of the Sandinist Front National Directorate symbolically presented the identification card of the institution to a group of the Nicaraguan students.

HART MEETS WITH ANGOLAN CULTURAL SECRETARY

FL141140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Politburo member Armando Hart, minister of culture, held a meeting here with his Angolan counterpart, Boaventura da Silva Cardoso, where they dealt with cultural matters and ways to increase the development of bilateral exchanges. Da Silva Cardoso is here at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and during his stay in Cuba he will visit historical sites and places of general interest.

JORGE BLANCO WINNER IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

'Unprecedented Turnout'

PA170259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0228 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 16 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- The general elections in the Dominican Republic concluded today in a relatively peaceful way and amid indications of an unprecedented turnout at the polls. The 12-hour voting period was extended by 2 hours, until 2000, to give voters more time to cast their ballot for a president, a vice president, 27 senators, 120 deputies and many municipal functionaries. A military spokesman said that the situation throughout the country was calm, with no serious incidents being reported.

Blanco Claims Victory

FL171720 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1555 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 May (NOTIMEX) -- Salvador Jorge Blanco, the candidate of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party, today proclaimed his victory in the presidential elections held Sunday. According to the latest figures, the Dominican Revolutionary Party is leading with 48.3 percent of the vote, while the Reformist Party has 35.6 percent and the Liberation Party 10 percent.

Despite the fact that he is considered to be the winner already, Blanco said he will officially announce his victory over radio and television as soon as all the ballots are counted and the electoral authorities announce the final figures. It was announced that the elections and postelectoral process have been very peaceful and no incidents have been reported.

Juan Bosch Concedes

PA180226 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 17 May (AFP) -- The complete silence of former President Joaquin Balaguer -- main contender in the Dominican elections of Salvador Jorge Blanco, who, according to official and private figures, is getting a clear lead -- created some suspense today concerning the final outcome of the elections. Former President Juan Bosch, third protagonist in these elections, admitted Blanco's victory this morning. Meanwhile, the official computations being carried out and announced by the Central Electoral Board (JCE) continued so very slowly that they have prevented the celebrations of those who believe they are the winners. According to press reports, today -- a holiday for public offices and schools, a pattern also followed by industry, the businesses and the banks -- was a calm day throughout the country. The people were patiently waiting for a clear definition of the electoral dispute.

At noon today, the JCE authorized the suspension of the radio and television network that had been imposed since 0600 on Sunday. This action further increased the climate of tranquillity and normalcy. The official radio and television network is in charge of carrying the counting of the votes. After Bosch admitted his defeat and Blanco's victory -- who had claimed victory since the early morning hours -- the attention turned to Balaguer, the old leader of the Reformist Party [PR], the main opposition party, hoping that he would give a sign that will definitely clear the mystery of the election results. However, Balaguer and his party are remaining tight-lipped. Newsmen who went to the former president's house were politely asked to wait.

Meanwhile, hundreds of PR members marched in front of Balaguer's house today cheering their leader and calling him the new president of the republic. Top PR leaders have said in informal commentaries that "the last word hasn't been said" noting that the official count, which has barely passed 20 percent of the expected votes, does not yet allow for a factually-backed statement from the party and its leader.